BY J. V. BLUM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.—Two DOLLARS a year in advance. One Dollar and a half for six months. These rates include all who are in arrears.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1865.

We Need Money.—The amounts due us from delinquent subscribers will enable us to pay our debts; otherwise it will be impossible to do so, or to continue the publication of the *Press* much longer, as our stock of paper is nearly exhausted.

Chief Justice Pearson has been nominated for the State Convention by a public meeting in Yadkin county, and has signified his willingness to accept. That's right—let the people send their most intelligent men to the Convention.—*Progress*.

We agree with the *Progress* that it is of the utmost importance to send our most able men to the approaching State Convention. Now is the time when the office should seek the man and not the man the office. But we are sorry to learn that the hankering after office, particularly in Forsyth, still rages, which seems not to be so much the case in other counties, where good, honest, and capable men have been nominated. The people should be very careful whom they select for delegates to the Convention, lest they might again be deceived and see their error when it is too late. Let us not be possessed of *one idea* only, and act rashly, but view all our surroundings with its different bearings.

Look Out for Them.—Parties of men are visiting this section of country representing themselves to be agents of the United States to collect branded horses and mules. One of them was arrested at Uwharrie Level in this county, a few days since, and confessed that he had no authority thus to act. He was bound over to Superior Court and lodged in jail for safe keeping. We believe there are no such *authorized* agents.

The Raleigh *Progress*, speaking of similar "dodges," in that region of country, says:—"A party of men are visiting the surrounding country, representing themselves as agents of the United States, and upon the plea that the government needs them are taking back the horses and mules heretofore lent them. We are authorized to say that there are no such agents,—that the animals and the duplicate receipts in the hands of the borrowers are not to be given to such swindlers—and that the proper authorities are already after the pretended officials with a sharp stick. Capt. Barrett, the Provost Marshal at this point, is on the *qui vive* and will display his usual energy to ferret out the villains and bring them to punishment. Let the country people in the meantime beware of these self-constituted custodians of the interests of the United States."

Conventions.—In Alabama the Provisional Governor has appointed the 31st of August for the election of delegates to the Convention, which is to assemble on the 10th of September.

In Georgia the election for a Convention is to be held on the 4th of October, and the Convention will assemble at Milledgeville on the 25th of the same month.

Gov. Perry, of South Carolina, has issued a call for a Convention to meet on the 3rd Monday in September, to revise the Constitution of the State.

The day for the election of delegates to the State Convention has not yet been fixed in North Carolina.

Town Affairs.—The former Mayor and Board of Commissioners have been reappointed by Gov. Holden, and entered upon their duties.

The following appointments have been made by the board:

Sexton.—Charles Brietz.

Town Constable.—Henry N. Chitty.

Juvenile Negroes.—In regard to binding out or appointing minors, Gen. Howard, Chief of the Bureau of freedmen at Washington, has decided that children can not be bound out without consent of the parent, or in case of an orphan, not without the consent of an officer of that bureau.

☞ This section of country has been blessed with rains during the past and present weeks, and the corn fields promise an abundant yield. The wheat crop has been a failure, but all other crops are fine, including fruits and melons of all kinds.

☞ Since we issue the *Press* only semi-monthly, important news accumulates on our hands, to which we give space in preference to any remarks of our own, as the news is what the people mostly desire now, many of our country friends depending solely on this paper for a record of passing events.

Negro suffrage was voted down in the New Jersey Union Convention, recently in session, by a vast majority.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOL. XV. SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1865. NO. 2.

Salem and High Point.—We learn that the bid of E. D. Hampton, Esq., for carrying the mail daily, except Sundays, between Salem and High Point, has been accepted for the remainder of the present year.

Mr. Hampton has been running his hacks regularly on this route for some time, and as soon as arrangements are made with the railroads, the mails will come through regularly to this place.

NEWS ITEMS.

Rebellions in South America.

At Guayaquil, Ecuador, the President, Garcia Moreno, seized an English Steamer, of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, loading at the Mole, driving the officers and crew ashore at the point of the bayonet.

They then placed troops, cannon and munitions of war on board, and steamed for the mouth of the river, where the revolutionists were lying at anchor in the vessels they had seized from the government. He ran into one of these steamers, cutting her to the water's edge, sinking her, after a short engagement.—The other surrendered; but the bulk of the people on board, including the leaders, Urbina, made their escape into the woods. The prisoners were brought to Guayaquil, and twenty of them were instantly shot. After this Moreno went to Palias, where he expected to capture more victims.

The United States double tender gunboat, Suwanee, arrived at Panama, with later news.

The rebellion in Peru appears to gain ground. On the 6th ult., a bloody engagement occurred six miles from Lima, between 12,000 rebels and 6,000 government troops, in which the latter were successful in taking as prisoners one hundred men and twenty-five officers.

WARLIKE RUMORS FROM MEXICO.

A dispatch from Cario, dated the 20th inst., conveys the following warlike intelligence.

Orders have been issued to the officials of Matamoras, to prepare accoutrements for thirty five thousand troops of the Empire, the troops to consist of French, Austrians and Belgians.

The reason given for this collection of troops is because the United States has a simular number at Brownsville and adjacent points.

French officers assert that there is no reason

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

A correspondent of the New Orleans *Times* writes:

Brownsville, July 8.—Lieut. Gen. Kirby Smith, Maj Gens. Magruder and Price, and Brig Gens. Joe Shelby, Douglas and Jackman, with four hundred men and officers, two pieces of artillery and a large wagon train, are moving from San Antonio, Texas, toward Eagle Pass, with the intention of entering Mexico.

Later intelligence has been received of the capture of Gen. Kirby Smith and his entire party.

The Indians.—All the accounts from the Plains are to the effect that before the coming on of winter we shall have on hand the greatest Indian war we have ever fought.

The New York market is thus quoted on the 28th:

Cotton.—The market ruled rather more steady under the advices received from Liverpool. Holders, towards the close, were asking 49c for middlig; the sales comprised 3,500 bales. We quote:—

	Upland	*Florida.*	*Mobile*	*N. O. & T.*
Ordinary,	35	36	37	38
Middling	47	48	48	48
Good middling,	50	51	52	53

Gold has been very firm all day, notwithstanding the arrival of the Scotia, reporting five twenties at 71¾ a ¾ on the 14th inst in London. The opening price was 146¼ after which it declined to 144¼, and then advanced to 146 then relapsed ¼, and at half past four stood at 145¾.

The Test Oath for Office.—The Raleigh (North Carolina) *Progress*, which is a warm supporter of Governor Holden, copies the act of July 2, 1862, prescribing a test oath as a qualification for office, by which all who have participated in the rebellion are excluded, and remarks that no man who remained in the rebel lines can take it. The *Progress* thinks that the President will call a session of Congress, in order that it may be repealed. The Washington *Chronicle*, the official organ, says:

"The editor overstates the case when he says that it excludes all who have given involuntary support to the rebellion. On the contrary, such persons are excepted by implication; and it is those who have given voluntary aide to the rebellion, or sought or accepted office under any pretended authority hostile to the Union, who are excluded from office."

MORTALITY IN RALEIGH.

This city has been entirely free from epidemic diseases, and the oldest inhabitant has never known it to be so sickly as it has been for the past two months. The number of persons, black and white, who have been in and around the city for some time, is evidently the cause. The colored population has trebled the former number. The number of deaths among the citizens has not been excessive, but one of the quartermasters informs us that the demand for coffins in his department for several weeks, has averaged about 70. Most of these have been blacks. Blacks who have left their homes and come to the city, living without camp ground and on such fare as they could get, have suffered terribly. In some instances more than half of those who left their homes have died.—*Raleigh Advocate*.

MARRIED.

In this county, recently, Mr. Joseph Burrum, of Old Town, to Miss Malvina Linebarger.

DIED.

In Greensborough, on Tuesday the 18th of July, Col. Wm. H. Barrath, known to the proprietors of the "Bristle House."

TOBACCO.

In reference to their staple in the hands of those who may not have occasion or desire to dispose of the same, it may be authoritatively stated, as the opinion of the Commissioner of Internal revenue at Washington, that there is no provision of law which will warrant its being assessed other than when about to be disposed of. The tax only accrues upon sale or removal for consumption, or for delivery to others than agents of the manufacturer or producer. If the assessor or collector shall have reason to believe that any party is intending to remove tobacco from North Carolina on which the tax has not been paid, with a view of evading the payment of the tax, steps will then immediately be taken to have the article seized and condemned. Where no such design is apparent, and where tobacco is neither sold or removed for sale, there is no authority in law for making an assessment. This ruling of the Commissioner, will be read with interest by the large number interested in the great North Carolina staple.

We append, as a matter of interest, an extract from the internal revenue laws relating to duties upon tobacco:

If manufactured, sold and delivered previous to September 1st, 1862, No duty.

If manufactured, sold and delivered, *Between September, 1862, and March*, 1863,

On chewing tobacco valued over 30 cents per pound, tax, 15 cents per pound.

On chewing tobacco valued under 30 cts. per pound, tax, 10 cents per pound.

On smoking tobacco free of stems, valued over thirty cents per pound, tax, 15 cents per pound.

On smoking tobacco, free of stems, valued under 30 cents per pound, tax, 10 cents per pound.

On smoking tobacco with stems in, tax, 5 cents per pound.

On smoking tobacco, all stems, tax, 2 cents per pound.

Between March, 1863, and June, 1864,

On chewing tobbacco of all qualities, tax, 15 cents per pound.

On smoking tobacco free of stems, tax, 15 cents per pound.

On smoking tobacco partly or all of stems, tax, 5 cents per pound.

Between June, 1864, and March, 1865.

On chewing tobacco, manufactured, tax, 35 cents per pound.

On chewing tobacco, fine cut, all sorts, tax, 25 cents per pound.

On smoking tobacco, free of stems, tax, 25 cents per pound.

On smoking tobacco, with stems in, tax, 25 cents per pound

On smoking tobacco, all stems, tax, 15 cents per pound.

After March, 1865,

On chewing tobacco, manufactured, all qualities, tax, 40 cents per pound.

On chewing tobacco in twists, not pressed or sweetened, tax, 30 cents per pound.

On smoking tobacco, all qualities, tax, 35 cents per pound.

On smoking tobacco all stems, tax, 15 cents per pound.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue decides that manufactured tobacco, upon which a duty has been paid according to law may be cut into smoking tobacco, if done in the presence or under the supervision of an inspector, without becoming liable to an additional duty. The tobacco must be weighed, and no addition to or subtraction from the same before so cut.

DISASTROUS FLOOD IN KANSAS—SERIOUS LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

Leavenworth, 21, 1865.

During a terrific hail storm last night, the creek running through a southern portion of the city overflowed its banks, carrying away two stone bridges eighteen or twenty houses, horses, wagons, and property of all kinds. The loss of life is not yet known. Several bodies were found this morning. Many were doubtless swept away in houses. The loss is estimated at $200,000.

Negro Suffrage.—There are only two States in the Union where the negro is allowed to vote without a property qualification. They are Vermont and New Hampshire, the former of whom has only eighty negro voters, and the latter one hundred and ninety.

In Massachusetts every voter must, within two years, have paid a State or county tax, unless excused from taxation.

In Rhode Island a voter must own real estate of one hundred and thirty-four dollars value, or of the clear yearly value of seven dollars over any ground rent.

A colored person is not allowed to vote in New York unless he has resided in the State three years, and is a freeholder in value of two hundred and fifty dollars, and paid taxes thereon.

Another "Rebellion" on Hand.—Measures are being taken by the Government to collect the internal revenue tax in Utah. The Saints have been having a good time of it since they took up their residence in the valley. They never paid for their land, they have never paid their quota of taxes or contributed their quota of men to the war, and the internal revenue with them is a dead letter. Now, however, the case will be altered. They will be called upon to pay their taxes and settle the little bill they owe the government. This will test their plurality wife system.

General Sherman says: "I always traveled with a copy of the census in my saddlebags.—I could tell how many inhabitants, how many cultivated acres, how many head of cattle and horses, how many bushels of grain each county possessed at that time, and could approximate how many there would be now, and how long it would subsist my army."

The Provost Marshal of Lynchburg, Virginia, compels butchers to bring the hides and horns of the animals they kill for market and exhibit them at their stalls along with the meat. This is done in order that cattle or sheep which have been stolen from the rightful owners, and sold to them, may be identified and the thief traced.

Stay Laws—Collection of Executions—Binding Out Minors—Deeds of Trust—Sales for Debt and Interest—Personal Property in the State.

In the beginning of the war much legislation was had upon the subject of stay laws, collection of debts, and the conveyance of property. The legislation was brought about, because it was thought these would be matters of great importance to the citizens during the progress of the war. This however, proved to be a mistake, as such matters were very much overlooked or entirely forgotten.

But now when the war has ended, and the courts and civil laws are about to be again established, these subjects become to be of more importance. Especially, as every body owes some money, and no body has any money to pay with. Hence it is a subject of interest to our readers that we should publish the law as it now exists, and make known the powers of the courts as at present organized in the state under these laws.

On the 11th of May, 1861, the legislature passed an act, commonly known as the Stay Law, at the term of the supreme court held in June following, some decision was made upon this law, and some interpretation of its provisions was given, so that in September, 1861, the legislature repealed this act, and passed another in its stead.

It now becomes a subject of interest to know which of these laws is in force. The present understanding is, that all acts of the legislature and all decisions of the supreme court, previous to the 20th of May, 1861, are in full force and that all acts of the legislature, and all decisions of the supreme court, after that day, have no force or effect whatever, no more than if such act or such decision had never been. Hence it is, that the decision of the supreme court, at June term, 1861, is no decision at all, and hence it is, that the act of the legislature of September, 1861, is no act at all. Therefore, it is manifestly certain that the act of the legislature, ratified May 11th, 1861, is now in existence and is the law of the State.

For two reasons then, no suit for debt can now be brought in North Carolina; one reason is, this law expressly prohibits it, and the other reason is, that our courts are not intended to hear jury causes, hence no suits for debt can be tried in them. This law also prohibits the collection of debts by warrant, except it be the collection of the interest accrued on a note.—Interest on a note cognizable by a single magistrate may be collected; that is all sums under sixty dollars; but interest over that amount cannot be collected, because it is beyond the limit of a magistrate's warrant, and because the courts, having no juries, are incapable of trying such causes.

Executions standing previous to May 11th, 1865, cannot be issued or collected now, because this law forbids such proceedings, and executions on judgments obtained since May 20 1861 cannot be collected, because they are no executions at all, and are therefore entirely void—hence no court can issue any execution for debt, and no officer of the court has power to collect one, no matter when it was obtained.

There are other provisions of this law worthy of notice, to the effect that no man can now convey his property by deed or trust, and no man can now force the sale and sacrifice of property conveyed to him in trust; that the statute of limitations does not run against a debt while this law stands, and that no suit is entitled to the protection of this law who is endeavoring to convey his property out of the state. As this law is now to be of general use and application in the state, we publish it for the benefit of our readers.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That no execution of *fieri facias* or scire *exponds*, founded upon a judgement in any suit or action of debts and demands due on bonds, promissory notes bills of exchange covenants for the payment of money, judgments, accounts, and all other contracts for money, demands or contracts for specific articles other than those upon official bonds or in favor of the State or against non-residents, shall be issued from the passage of this act by any court of record or magistrate, for the sale of property, until otherwise provided by law; nor shall there be any sales under deeds of trust or decrees, unless by the consent of the parties interested, until otherwise provided by law.

Sec. 2. Where such executions have issued and are now in the hands officers, whether levied or not, the officer having such executions shall return the same to the magistrate or court from whence they issued, without further execution thereof, and executions upon the same judgments shall not issue again until the operation of this act ceases: *Provided*, That this act shall not be construed to discharge the lien which has already been acquired by taking out such execution.

Sec. 3. There shall be no trials of any issues requiring the intervention of a jury, for up to warrants before a justice of the peace, in any suit or action for debts or demands due on bonds, promissory notes, bills of exchange, covenants for the payment of money, judgments, accounts and all other contracts for money, demands or contracts for specific articles.

Sec. 4. This act shall not apply to liabilities upon the part of public officers, either to the State, counties, corporations or individuals, nor to State, county or corporation taxes, nor to debts hereafter contracted, nor to debts due the State, nor to debts due from non-residents, nor to the annual collection of interest: *Provided*, That no note, bill of exchange, or other obligation, the consideration of which is any debt or obligation at present existing, shall be held or considered as a debt hereafter contracted.

Sec. 5. The interest which has accrued since the first day of January, A. D., 1862, or which may hereafter accrue upon any bond or promissory note which was payable before the passage of this act, may be collected by action of debt or assumpsit, before any justice of the peace, if the amount of interest sued for be within his jurisdiction, and if not then, in the county or superior court: *Provided*, however, That no warrant of suit shall be brought, except for the interest of one year at once, always making up such number by computing the time from the day when the interest upon such bond or promissory note began to accrue.

Sec. 6. That any person who is about to remove the property out of this State, without the consent of his creditors, shall not be entitled to the benefit of this act.

Sec. 7. That all mortgages and deeds in trust for the benefit of creditors, hereafter executed, whether registered or not, and all judgments obtained during the continuance of this act shall be utterly void and of no effect.

Sec. 8. The time during which this law is in force shall not be computed to any case where the statute of limitation comes in question.

Sec. 9. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification. [*Ratified the 11th day of May*, 1861.]

Standard.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen & Abandoned Lands,
Washington, July 12, 1865.

Circular, No. 11.

Instructions to Assistant Commissioners and other Officers.

Each Assistant Commissioner will be careful, in the establishment of sub-districts, to have the office of his agent at some point easy of access for the people of the sub-district.

He will have at least one agent, either a citizen, military officer, or enlisted man, in each sub-district. This agent must be thoroughly instructed in his duties. He will be furnished with the proper blanks for contracts, and will institute such method as adequate to meet the wants of his district in accordance with the rules of this Bureau. No fixed rates for wages will be prescribed for a district, but in order to regulate fair wages in given localities, the agent will keep himself informed as to the rates paid in adjacent districts, and will establish maximum and minimum rates for his own guidance.—By careful inquiry as to the hire of an able bodied man when the pay went to the master, he will have an approximate test of the value of labor.—He must of course consider the entire change of circumstances, and be sure that the laborer has due protection against wrongs and extortion.—Wages and better be secured by a lien on the crops or land. Employers are desired to enter into written agreements with employees, setting forth stated wages, or securing an interest in the land or crop, or both. All such agreements will be approved by the nearest agent, and a duplicate filed in his office. In case there should be no agent within reach, the nearest paymaster will forward the duplicate of contract direct to the Assistant Commissioner for the State.

Attention is specially called to section 4 of the law abolishing the Bureau with regard to leasing apart land to "every male citizen, whether refugee or freedman, &c., and the same arrangement is recommended when it can be effected, between private parties. Already many farmers have rented lands to freedmen and refugees.—This course is a recognition of the general principle in the law.

In order to enforce the fulfilment of contracts on both contracting parties, the Commissioner of the Bureau lays down no general rule—the Assistant Commissioner must use the privileges and authority he already has. Provost courts, military commissions, local courts, when the freedmen and refugees have equal rights with other people, are open to his use. In the great majority of cases, mere arbitrament on the part of his agent, or the settlement by referees, will be sufficient.

No Assistant Commissioner or agent is authorized to operate compulsory unpaid labor, except for the legal punishment of crime. Suffering may result to some extent, but suffering is preferred to slavery, and is to some extent, the necessary consequence of events.

In all actions the officer should never forget that no substitute for slavery, like apprenticeship without proper consent, or peonage, (i. e. either holding the people by debt, or confining them without consent, to the land by any system,) will be tolerated.

The Assistant Commissioner will designate one or more of his agents to act as the general superintendent of schools (one for each State) for refugees and freedmen. This officer will work as much as possible in conjunction with State officers who may have school matters in charge. If a general system can be adopted for a State, it is well; but it must be well at least take cognizance of all that is being done to educate refugees and freedmen, secure proper protection to schools and teachers, promote method and efficiency, correspond with the benevolent agencies which are supplying help and aid the Assistant Commissioner in making his required reports.

Surgeon C. W. H. Exme, Chief Medical Officer of the Bureau, will have the general supervision of medical matters connected with refugees and freedmen.

The Assistant Commissioners will instruct their medical officers as they have instructed other officers, to make the medical department self-supporting as far as possible.

All public addresses of a character calculated to create discontent are reprehensible; but the Assistant Commissioner and his agents must explain, by constant recapitulation, the principles, laws and regulations of this Bureau, to all parties concerned. It is recommended to the Assistant Commissioners to draw up in writing a careful summary to be published and privately read by agents throughout their respective districts.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major General, Commissioner.

Barnum and Barnum's Museum.

It is appropriate in connection with the remarks we are to give a few words regarding the man who is so great a loser, and the building and its contents. Mr. Barnum began his career as a showman in 1835 by exhibiting Joyce Heth, a colored woman who was the reputed nurse of General Washington. He advertised widely, and the people flocked from all quarters to see the old woman. Mr. Barnum made enough out of this speculation to organize a traveling show. In 1841 he bought Scudder's Museum, paid for it in a year, and, adding to it the specimens of Peale's Museum, formed what has since been known as Barnum's American Museum. Here he has since remained, and has realized two colossal fortunes, one of which he lost in his unlucky clock speculations. Here he has exhibited all the remarkable curiosities which money and enterprise could procure. A model of Niagara Falls, the Feejee Mermaid, the invention of the removal of the remains of Napoleon I. from St. Helena to Paris, the Happy Family, the Whale in It, the Lightning Calculator, the Hippopotamus, the Whales, Alligators, Prize Babies, Big Dogs, Prize Poultry, Tom Thumb and wife, the Belgian Giant Commodore Nutt, Minnie Warren, Calvin Edson, the living skeleton; Julia Pastrana, the Bearded Woman; the (so called) Midgets of Albinos and quite a regiment of Ghosts, Dwarfs, Fat Boys, and Fat Girls have at various times been the attractions of the unique place of amusement. To all this add a large collection of minerals, shells and birds and animals, which were in full value and classic for costly symbols. A series of portraits of men eminent in the early annals of our history have been destroyed. Though valual in its works of art, they were not without historical value. A number of revolutionary relics are also destroyed. Indeed the accumulations of over twenty years have been literally destroyed. Of late, however, the establishment has met hosts of friends and liberal patrons, and will equal or the previous of its predecessor, swarming. The new Museum also gives promise of becoming a favorite resort for the curiosity, geological and ornithological specimens were of genuine merit.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One Dollar per square (12 lines or less) for every insertion. Longer advertisements in proportion.

Obituary notices, Resolutions of Societies, Meetings, &c., or anything of a private nature will be inserted as advertisements, and charged accordingly. The money must accompany the manuscript.

Though of late years, had neglected them for the more alluring attractions of the lecture room and the platform of living curiosities.

Mr. Barnum was present at the time the first rocket went up in Constantinople. He was telegraphed for at once and left for town in a special train.

MIXED TESTIMONY.

An Important and Interesting Case.

The New York *Times* of the 27th contains the following special dispatch from Washington:

Reports come to us from Maryland and Virginia which show that in the proceedings had while before the civil courts, colored persons are excluded from participation in causes before those tribunals except as suitors; that they are not permitted to testify as white citizens may in their own behalf, nor in behalf of a party to the suit. A case tried at Alexandria a few days ago fully presented the question of admissibility of the testimony of a colored person.—During the trial it was shown that a white man, who is the keeper of a disreputable establishment in the city, and a well known and respectable colored man for the recovery of money paid the latter for a horse, which plaintiff alleged was taken from him by a detective as being government property. The colored man was notified to appear at the magistrate's office to testify. He had several witnesses to prove that the plaintiff had stated that the horse had died shortly after he purchased it; also that it was well understood at the time of sale that the defendant did not guarantee his title to the horse. The colored man consulted an able lawyer, who told him it was useless to attempt a defense, as all the witnesses were colored, and their testimony would not be received.—On the advice of the Superintendent of Freedmen, etc., the defendant did not attend the trial, and the Superintendent presented himself at court, answered for the defense, represented that he was stationed in the city in charge of freedmen's affairs by proper authority, under an act of Congress and read the following officially to the Court:

War Dep't., Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands,
Washington, May 30, 1865.

Circular No. 5.—VII. In all places where there is an interruption of civil law or in which local courts, by reason of old codes, in violation of the freedom guaranteed by the proclamation of the President and the laws of Congress, disregard the negro's right to justice before the laws, is not allowing him to give testimony, the control of all subjects relating to refugees, and freedmen being committed to this bureau, the assistant commissioner will adjudicate affairs themselves or constitute refugees and settled or Indians, except those in military service, so far as recognizable by military authority and take cognizance of by the other tribunals, civil or military of the United States.

(Signed) O. O. HOWARD, Maj. Gen.

Approved June 1, 1865. Commissioner.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States.

He then in behalf of the defendant moved a discontinuance of the trial, on the ground that under the provisions of the above order the local court had no jurisdiction in the case. The court would not admit the point, and ordered the trial to proceed. The officer then stated that the object of his bureau in the War Department, under whose he acted, did not transcend the right of the court to try the case, and that therefore the defendant would not answer the summons of the Court. Proceeding with the trial, the statement of the plaintiff was the only testimony taken, and on that, in default of the appearance of defendant, judgment was given against the latter to the full amount alleged, with cost, and an execution issued for the misuse of the property of the colored man to cover the amount. The civil officer having this in charge was promptly arrested by the Superintendent of freedmen that a military g and would be called for to prevent the execution of the judgment, and the case was reported to Maj Gen. Howard. Gen. Howard addressed a note to the Mayor of Alexandria, intended to be presented to the Justice of the Peace, in which occurs this passage:

"It is plain to see that the old slave law of Virginia should have no force after slavery was abolished and that simple justice and equity require the reception of testimony from freedmen; but as the courts of Alexandria have decided differently, and the matter of jurisdiction is somewhat in conflict between the local and United States authorities, and since I have a strong desire not to appeal to force, I have as earnestly request that no transfer case existing between colored and white persons, and between colored persons themselves, to the jurisdiction of the Provost Courts, or the courts established in accordance with paragraph 7 of circular No. 5, a certified copy of which I herewith enclose."

The Mayor of Alexandria refused to receive this letter, and on its return, Gen. Howard referred the matter to Gen. Augur, commanding the department of Washington. In this letter of reference Gen. Howard says:

"Mayor Ware treats my communication with marked disrespect, and declines to recognize any thing in the matter, except order of the President, as having anything to do with enforcing justice to the freedmen according to law. He refuses even to give me an answer in writing. I understand that the Justices in the Alexandria local courts agree with the Mayor in this singular position. I recommend that this matter may be at once brought before the Mayor and Justices of Alexandria through your intervention. As the courts contemplate adjudicate matters between freedmen and other people. Please see if some adjustment cannot be had without resorting to force."

Gen. Augur referred the matter to Brevet Brig. Gen. H. R. Wells, commandant of Alexandria, who, by a supplementary memorandum effected an arrangement whereby all cases that may hereafter arise, and which further may arise between colored and white people, and in all cases where colored people shall be summoned as witnesses, are to be tried before persons not connected in the 7th paragraph of circular No. 5, above mentioned. A decision and arrangement which is, it is believed, has made quiet the Maryland local courts.

Gov. Brown, of Georgia, in an address to the people of that State, advises them to submit peaceably to the reconstruction of the State, which also calls for the appointment of delegates to a convention, by persons to participate who shall take the oath prescribed by the President, and give to the administration of President Johnson a cordial support.

Particulars of the Burning of the William Nelson.

By the Alpha we have statement of Captain Hare of the bark *Meteor*. He searched a day and a half for the unfortunate passengers by the ship *William Nelson*, the wreck of which was scattered for miles over the water.

Saved passengers say that on Sunday, the 25th ult., the captain of the hapless ship determined to fumigate her, and for this purpose ordered pitch to be taken into the lower hold and red hot irons to be thrown into it. The pitch ignited and boiled over, and set the ship on fire.

When it was found impossible to save the ship, the captain and other officers, with some passengers, left in the boats of the ship, which soon burned to the water's edge, carrying down over 400 steerage passengers.

The scene on board the ill-fated vessel are described as of the most heart-rending character.

Capt. Hare says that a ship five or six miles off from his vessel, was seen by him, apparently engaged in searching for the wreck, and he thinks she undoubtedly saved some of the passengers from the wreck, all of whom had been three days and nights in the water.

The male cabin passengers are rapidly recovering from the effects of their injuries, but the females are badly burned about the arms and legs, and are not progressing so well.

C. O. Leach, Esq., United States Consul at St Johns, N. F., en route for the States, furnishes the following as the statement of the most intelligent of the saved passengers of the ship *William Nelson*.

On Monday, the 26th ult., the steerage passengers were all ordered above, and the ship was thoroughly washed and fumigated. The fire broke out about 1 o'clock in the afternoon. The captain with his family and the ship's crew, in two boats, left the ship about 3 p. M. Two other boats then attempted to leave, but these were injured and swamped. Many of the saved passengers are badly burned.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

It is rumored that the State Department has received intelligence from private sources in Mexico, to the effect that there is a strong probability that Maximillian will abdicate his thrown there, and return to Europe in a few months. This is said to be owing to some recent success gained by the patriotic Mexicans over the Imperialists, the details of which, it is said, have not yet reached the United States; and also to the failure of the Emperor Napoleon to support Maximillian with troops, in the manner, and to the extent that the latter expected. If the latter cause really exists, the speedy abdication of Maximillian may be looked for as a certainty, for the stability of his throne depends entirely upon French bayonets and French gold. Everything depends, therefore upon a verification of this fact. It is reported also, that orders have been sent to the commander of our forces on the Rio Grande, to cross that river and advance into Mexico upon the happening of a certain contingency which is by no means improbable.—This report may be correct, but it has not yet been traced to a reliable source.

It is certain, however, that Mexican affairs were discussed in the Cabinet on Friday, and the general impression among those most likely to know is, that the discussion took a turn that was by no means pleasing to the Secretary of State. One story is, that the President stated it to be his wish that the emperor of France be officially notified that Maximillian must be withdrawn form Mexico, and in case of a refusal of Napoleon to comply which refusal was not anticipated by the President, that Gen. Sheridan be then directed to cross the Rio Grande, and advance on the Mexican capital with his whole army.—Those who tell this story say that this course of action was vehemently opposed by Mr. Seward, who went so far as to say that Napoleon would never consent to the withdrawal of Maximilian. I think, however, that matters here are rapidly shaping themselves so as to confirm fully all I have recently stated in regard to the determination of the President to uphold the Monroe doctrine.

It is the opinion of the coolest and wisest heads here that the determination, carried into effect, will not, in any event, involve us in a war with France. There is no more sagacious ruler living than Napoleon. He thoroughly understands us, our Government, and our people. No European sovereign is so well served as he in all that relates to accurate intelligence of all that passes here. He reads our national character like an open book. He knows our strength. He knows how powerful a hold the Monroe doctrine has upon the hearts of the people. He knows that it needs but five words from President Johnson to see an army of half a million of the veterans of Grant and Sherman rushing like a tornado toward the halls of the Montezumas. It is believed, therefore, that it only needs an emphatic announcement of our intention to enforce the Monroe doctrine to cause Napoleon to withdraw his Austrian protege.

Attorney General Speed has rendered an opinion to Secretary McCulloch upon claims for cotton captured by Sherman in Savannah. He decides that all cotton taken by military force in insurrectionary districts is captured property within the meaning of the statute of 1863, whether owned by loyal men or not.—He also holds that recourse must be had in disputed cases to the Court of Claims, and that jurisdiction cannot be conferred upon a commission appointed either by the President or Secretary of the Treasury to examine the claims in question and to made restoration of the proceeds of so much of the cotton as may belong to loyal claimants.

The following is the number of troops furnished to army on the way by several different States: Maine, 66,[illegible]; Vermont, 3[illegible]; Connecticut, 54,166; Rhode Island, 26,255; West Virginia, 30,012; Massachusetts, 155,706; New Hampshire, 33,[illegible]; Kansas, 21,94[illegible]; Pennsylvania, 360,000, and Iowa, 7[illegible].

TENNESSEE POLITICS.

A lively congressional campaign is in progress in this State. In the Nashville district there are three Union candidates, and one who scarcely deserves the name. The former are Messrs. Samuel J. Carter, J. Hugh Smith, and M. M. Brien, all of whom claim to be friends of the administration, including emancipation, as well as of the State government which disfranchises the rebels. The copperhead is ex-Governor W. B. Campbell, who denounces emancipation, and denies the legality of the State government. From the tenor of a recent speech at Franklin, we are bound to infer that he favors a revolutionary policy in State affairs. It is believed that he will be elected in consequence of the division of the union vote between three candidates. A hot contest rages in the Chattanooga district, between Colonel W. B. Stokes, who was formerly in Congress, and James R. Hood, the editor of the Chattanooga Gazette. Both are unionists, but the latter opposes the restriction on the franchise, and appears to be opposed by the friends of Governor Brownlow. Mr. Cooper, of Shelbyville, has no opposition. He has constantly opposed secession. East Tennessee will elect unconditional unionists. Emmerson Etheridge was carrying all before him in the Northwestern district, bordering on Kentucky and the Mississippi river; but his arrest for the utterance of treasonable or seditious language may give place to the election of a loyalist, though this is doubtful, as the region doubtless will furnish "a few more of the same sort."—The unionists have little hope in the Memphis district.—*Washington Chronicle*.

NASHVILLE, July 21, 1865.

The candidates for Congress, in this District, addressed the people at the Court-house yesterday. Very little feeling was manifested.—Judge Campbell made his usual abuse against the government, State and National, though in a modified form. He holds the franchise law and the emancipation proclamation unconstitutional, which pleased the rebels considerably.

Smith and Carter, the union candidates, made good union speeches, fully endorsing President Johnson and Governor Brownlow.

Horace Maynard made a most excellent speech last evening. He laid down the doctrine in plain terms, reviewed the political course of the people of Tennessee, recounted their acts of rebellion, and referred to the time when Andrew Johnson was Military Governor, and reminded them that they had taught their children to spit at him, and the women did something quite as bad. He then asked, what claim have you on the government? Are you fit subjects for Executive clemency? &c. It was a telling speech, and had a good effect.—He was loudly applauded.

General Thomas has issued an order, suspending from office Mayor Andrews and Justice Welch, of Columbia, Tenn., and ordering the arrest of Galloway and Peterson, lawyers on account of their late prosecution of negroes.—It may be regarded as an index of our future policy in such cases.

The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, of the 18th inst., has an article on the state of affairs in that section, which contains the following:

"We warn the authorities, unless attention is directed at once to the freedmen, that the scenes of bloodshed and massacre of St. Domingo will be re enacted in our midst before the close of the year. We speak advisedly. We have authentic information of speeches and conversations among the blacks, which sufficiently convince us of their purpose. They make no secret of their movements."

The Atlanta Intelligencer says: From what we have seen about us, and heard from different portions of the State, we are satisfied that the apprehensions of the Macon Telegraph are not groundless.

The trial of Champ Ferguson is progressing slowly. The prosecution, so far, has proved him guilty, and a robber beyond peradventure. They have also proved him guilty of the murders of Beatty and Garrett. Champ sits in court almost indifferent as to the result of the trial. He is reported to have said, "I don't care a damn what you prove. I am satisfied your intention is to hang me." The guards have been doubled on account of the threats of soldiers to kill him.

Guerrilla depredations are almost daily taking place by roving bands of robbers in Wayne, Hardin, Perry, Sumner, and other Counties of Middle Tennessee.

This afternoon a soldier named Marvin was stabbed, probably fatally, by his brother-in-law, Chas. Mitchell, also a soldier. The trouble grew out of Marvin causing Mitchell's arrest while in the army.

The excitement in Tennessee relative to the approaching election still continues, though in a modified form on the part of the rebel and pro-slavery party since the decisive announcement by Gov Brownlow that the laws shall be executed at all hazards. The candidates for Congress are addressing the voters in different parts of the State, the secessionists in their speeches impudently denouncing both the national and State governments. In addition to the troubles of political agitation, several counties in the central portion of the State are still infested by bands of guerrilla robbers.

CLAIMS FOR CAPTURED COTTON.—A great many persons from the South, says the *Tribune*, from whom cotton and other products of insurrectionary states have been captured by the military arm of the government as prize of war, having filed with the Hon. Simeon Draper, U. S. Cotton Agent, claims for this property or its products, Mr. Draper addressed the Secretary of the Treasury for instructions in regard to the disposal of the claims. Yesterday, an answer was returned by Mr. McCulloch. The Attorney General being of opinion that the Treasury Department has no power to adjudicate claims for proceeds of property captured or turned over to its agents by the military authorities, the Secretary thinks the claimants had better withdraw their papers, and present them to the Court of Claims as provided by the act of Congress, approved March 12, 1863. This seems to be the proper course. The proceeds of this class of property are now paid directly into the Treasury, and funds for reimbursing those entitled to reclamation must first be appropriated for that purpose by act of Congress.—*Standard*.

G. W. Gayle, the man who once offered a reward of a million dollars in a Southern paper for the murder of President Lincoln, Vice President Johnson, and Secretary Seward, arrived at Hilton Head, S. C., from Washington on the 12th inst., under guard, and thence was sent to Fort Pulaski. R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, who is also now confined in the same stronghold, has applied to President Johnson for pardon.

Mr. LINCOLN'S POLICY.

Secret History of the Peace Negotiations.

A Richmond correspondent of the New York Herald gives the details of the peace negotiations known as the "Hampton Roads Conference," which is too lengthy for our columns.—The Wilmington Herald, alluding to this communication, says:

"Now what do these exposures show?—They show that, that so long ago as the assembling of that important conference in Hampton Roads the South was authoritatively and finally admonished that there were three things essential to peace. These three things were; The disbandment of the Southern Armies; the entire suspension of hostilities; an unqualified acknowledgment of the authority of the United States government over the territory and people thereof recognized; and a recognition of the present emancipation policy, subject to the approval of the Supreme Court. These were the essentials to peace. Beyond these, the South might have pretty much whatever they asked.—An intimation was given that a general amnesty would be declared to all who had participated in the rebellion, and the confiscation laws, then recently enacted by congress, would not be enforced. These points the late President on a subsequent occasion committed to writing and so submitted them.

It seems from the revelations of Mr. Stephens and Judge Campbell that the Commissioners were not averse to closing at these terms, being satisfied that they were the best that could be procured. But Jeff. Davis said no. Benjamin also said no. And from the after circumstances it would seem that the entire rebel cabinet acquiesced in this rejection of these terms.

What has been the result? Nearly a hundred thousand additional lives were sacrificed; immense amounts of property were destroyed; several important cities and towns—including Richmond and Columbia—were laid in ruins; and South Carolina, North Carolina, and a great deal of Virginia were devastated; and finally peace was forced upon the south through the success of the national arms; the very terms at first proposed by Mr. Lincoln had to be accepted, without the reservations as to pardons and confiscations he had promised; and the south, instead of coming back with some honor to herself and saving everything but slavery from the wreck the war had caused, was compelled to accept whatever the conqueror chose to award to the vanquished. No stipulations for pardons; no abeyance of the execution of the confiscation laws; no modifications of the stern principles of military justice promised. The South was whipped and forced to submit to whatever fate might be accorded.

Therefore it is plain that all this is chargeable to Jeff. Davis who had the power of closing in with Mr. Lincoln's propositions. Let those twenty thousand dollar men, who are mostly the friends and sympathizers of Davis, and who are now individually sueing for pardon, look at the matter in this light.

And this is not all of this case. The writer of this article asserts on positive knowledge that Gen. Lee was in favor of the acceptance of Mr. Lincoln's terms, knowing the inability of the South to cope longer with the power that was opposing it. That great soldier of the South begged for the lives of the brave men who were committed to his charge. But the power at Richmond had not yet sated its thirst for blood, and fresh rivers must flow. The christian soldier hesitated to obey the order.—His conscience shrank from the work. But at last his education overcame his better judgment and he led his men out to the slaughter. Was it his slaughter? No: It was Jeff. Davis' slaughter, and he alone is accountable for the death of those that were slain.

So does the light of history, even when but just dawning, condemn the guilty and exonerate the innocent. Let these facts be well considered."

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISIONS, RULINGS, &C.

For the benefit of tax-payers, we collate some important decisions, rulings and regulations of the Treasury Department:

"Where a party holds and unexpired permit to trade, granted by any authorized agent of the government, civil or military, and is assessed for a license tax as a dealer, collectors of internal revenue will receive such permits in part or entire satisfaction of the license tax assessed.

"Applications for the remission of penalties imposed in default of the United States must be made directly to the Secretary of the Treasury.

"Manufacturers are required by section 96, act of June 30, 1864, as amended, to pay their duties on or before the 30th of each month, without notice. Section 84 allows distraint only on failure to pay within ten days after demand.

"When a license is applied for, which is to be entered and returned upon the annual list, and is certified to the collector, finding reception of the annual list, he may make out the license and notify the party that it is ready for him; but he cannot distrain until the annual list is returned to him and all the formalities prescribed in connection therewith have been complied with, although if the party should refuse to take the license he might be liable for doing business without a license. If a license tax cannot be entered upon the annual list, but is in consequence returned upon a special list, demand may be made immediately upon the receipt of each special list, and distraint follow in the prescribed time.

"In case of a subscription list, where the heading involves a promise to pay the sums annexed, the party signing is liable to the stamp duty required on promissory notes unless he pay the amount annexed to his name at the time of signature, in which case the signing of his name should be regarded as a mere part of a written receipt. Where the heading of a list involves a condition on which the subscribers will pay the sums annexed to their names, then such signature is held to create an agreement, and is subject to a duty of five cents.

"Where, in the sale of land by State or county authorities for taxes, the purchaser is required to pay expenses of sale transfer, a conveyance made to such purchaser would require stamp, since the expenses thereof would fall on the grantee; but where the State or County would be subject to duty on a conveyance, it is held that such duty is not due and no stamp is required."

OPERATIONS OF THE CONFISCATION LAW IN RICHMOND.—An effort is being made to induce the President to suspend the [illegible] issued under the confiscation law against property of late rebels in Richmond, until the owners can have an opportunity to obtain action upon their applications for pardon. The effect of the recent operations under the act, in Richmond, it is said, has been to completely suspend the efforts which were making to rebuild the burned district, and to have excited the greatest consternation among property holders, who thought that they were to be relieved from the liability to confiscation of their property.—*Standard*.

THE NEW MILITARY DEPARTMENTS AND DIVISIONS.

Eighteen Departments under as many Generals.

THE WHOLE COMBINED IN FIVE GRAND DIVISIONS—GENS. MEADE, SHERMAN, SHERIDAN, THOMAS AND HALLECK THE DIVISION COMMANDERS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 13.

The following order, which has been in abeyance for some days in order positively to define the geographical boundaries of the several departments, is officially promulgated to-day:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GEN'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON June 27, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 118.—The President directs that the United States be divided into military departments, as follows:

1.—The Department of the East, Major General Joseph Hooker to command; to embrace the New England States, New York and New Jersey; headquarters at New York city.

2—The Middle Department, Major General W. S. Hancock to command; to embrace the States of West Virginia, Maryland, except the counties of Anne Arundel, Prince Georges, Calvert, Charles and St. Mary's, the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in Virginia, the States of Delaware and Pennsylvania; headquarters at Baltimore.

3—Department of Washington, Major Gen. C. C Augur to command, to embrace the District of Columbia, the Counties of Anne Arundel, Prince Georges, Calvert, Charles and St Mary's in Maryland, and Fairfax County in Virginia; headquarters at Washington.

4—The Department of Ohio, Major General E. O. C. Ord to command; to embrace the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan; headquarters at Detroit.

5—The Department of the Tennessee, Maj. Gen. Stoneman to command; to embrace the State of Tennessee; headquarters at Knoxville.

6—The Department of Kentucky, Maj. Gen. John M. Palmer to command; to embrace the State of Kentucky, headquarters at Louisville.

7—The Department of Missouri, Maj. Gen. John Pope to command; to embrace the States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas, and the territories of Nebraska, Dacotah, and Montana; headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

8—The Department of Virginia, Maj. General Alfred H. Terry to command; to embrace the State of Virginia, excepting Fairfax County, and the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad;—headquarters at Richmond.

9—The Department of North Carolina, Major General John M. Schofield to command, to embrace the State of North Carolina; headquarters at Raleigh.

10—The Department of South Carolina, Major General Q. A. Gillmore to command; to embrace the State of South Carolina; headquarters at Hilton Head.

11—The Department of Georgia, Maj. General James B. Stedman to command; to embrace the State of Georgia; headquarters at Augusta.

12—The Department of Florida, Major Gen. John G. Foster to command; to embrace the State of Florida; headquarters at Tallahassee.

13—The Department of Mississippi, Maj. Gen. H. W. Slocumb to command; to embrace the State of Mississippi; headquarters at Vicksburg.

14—The Department of Alabama, Maj. Gen. C. R. Wood to command; to embrace the State of Alabama; headquarters at Mobile.

15—The Department of Louisiana and Texas,—Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby to command; headquarters at New Orleans.

16—The Department of Arkansas, Maj. Gen. J. H. Reynolds to command; to embrace the State of Arkansas and Indian Territory, headquarters at Little Rock.

17—The Department of Columbia, Brig. Gen. Wright to command; to embrace the State of Oregon and the territories of Washington and Idaho, headquarters at Fort Vancouver.

18—The Department of California, Maj. Gen. Irwin McDowell to command; to embrace the States of California and Nevada, the territories Utah, New Mexico and Colorado; headquarters at San Francisco.

DIVISIONS.

1. The Military Division of the Atlantic—Maj. Gen. George G. Meade to command; to embrace the Department of the East, Middle Department, Department of Virginia, Department of North Carolina and Department of South Carolina, headquarters at Philadelphia.

2. The Military Division of the Mississippi.—Maj Gen. W. T. Sherman to command; to embrace the Department of the Ohio, Department of the Missouri, and Department of Arkansas, headquarters at St Louis.

3. The Military Division of the Gulf.—Major Gen. P. H. Sheridan to command; to embrace the department of Mississippi, department of Louisiana and Texas, and department of Florida, headquarters at New Orleans.

4. The Military Division of the Tennessee.—Major Gen. G. H. Thomas to command; to embrace the department of the Tennessee, department of Kentucky, department of Georgia, and department of Alabama, headquarters at Nashville.

5.—The Military Division of the Pacific.—Major Gen. H. W. Halleck to command; to embrace the department of the Columbia and department of California, headquarters at San Francisco.

All officers hereby assigned will proceed on receipt of this order to take command of their respective departments or military divisions. All officers relieved by this order, will, on being relieved by the proper officer, report by letter to the Adjutant General for orders.

By order of the President of the United States.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Ass't Adjt. Gen'l.

ANOTHER PLAGUE.

While the Russian disease has raged with such ferocity in the north of Europe the southwestern part of Asia has been suffering from a terrible visitation of the same kind. The Levant *Herald* of June 6, says that letters from Medina, give a frightful account of the ravages of the epidemic now raging both at the city and Mecca. It takes the form both of typhus and cholera. On the eve of Courban-Bairam, and during the first and second days of the feast, this terrific scourge carried off no less than 46,000 victims among the pilgrims, and though the intensity of the plague has somewhat abated, multitudes still perish. The inhabitants have fled, and the streets are filled with corpses.—Of the Persian Pilgrims alone no less than 5,000 have fallen victims, amongst whom is the sheik Mirza Hachim, who, saint as he was reputed to be, has perished with his whole household, composed of ten persons. The London papers express some alarm at the movement of the cholera epidemic.

THE RUSSIAN PLAGUE COMING.

The *Washington Republican* says that official information has been received at the State Department, from our Minister at St Petersburg, that the Russian plague is spreading fearfully and is moving westwardly. He urges that proper sanitary measures be taken throughout the United States to prevent its introduction here.—Acting upon Minister Clay's suggestion, the State Department has issued circulars to the principal municipal authorities throughout the country, suggesting that every possible preventive be used against the approaching evil.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has just made the following important decision in reference to the duty on tobacco in the late insurrectionary States:

Tobacco manufactured prior to Sept. 1, 1862, and sold but never removed from the place of manufacture, is liable to the rate of duty imposed by the act now in force. Tobacco made subsequent to Sept. 1, 1862, and prior to June 30, 1864, if it has been sold, will be liable to the rates of duty imposed by the act of July 1, 1862, and the amendment act of March 3, 1863, whenever it is moved beyond the insurrectionary States; if it has never been sold, but is still in the possession of the manufacturer, then it will be subject, when sold or removed, to the rates of duty imposed by the law now in force. Manufactured tobacco, in the insurrectionary States, made prior to April 1, 1865, and not owned by the manufacturer when sold, either to be consumed in an insurrectionary State, or to be carried out of said State, is liable to the tax imposed by the law now in force. Tobacco in the hands of a purchaser may be sold indefinitely within the insurrectionary States without becoming liable to tax; but when the same is sold to be transported beyond the limits of said insurrectionary States, it becomes liable to the tax imposed by the law in force at the time of the first sale of the same tobacco was made by the manufacturer thereof. Tobacco from Virginia or North Carolina cannot be shipped by way of New York to New Orleans, though the same was made and sold prior to the establishment of Collection Districts in said State, without the payment of the tax. The tax would accrue on tobacco manufactured by a firm, should said firm, on being dissolved, divide the stock on hand of manufactured tobacco among the individual members of the firm. If a sale of said tobacco should afterwards be made, to be carried beyond the limits of the insurrectionary States, the rate of tax would be determined by the time when such first sale was made. In all cases where any party shall make claims to have his goods removed at a different rate from the current rates under the laws now in force, it will be incumbent upon him to show to the entire satisfaction of the assessor that the precise time when the sale was made entitles him to a lower rate of duty.

A NORTH CAROLINA NEWSPAPER SUSPENDED.

The following is a copy of the order suspending the Salisbury *Union Banner*. The order explains itself:

HD QRS DEP'T OF NORTH CAROLINA,
(*Army of the Ohio,*)
Raleigh, N. C., July 21, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 111.

The publication of the "Daily Union Banner," Salisbury, N. C., will be suspended until further orders, for the publication on the 19th day of July 1865, of an article headed, "The Freedmen," containing matter disloyal in spirit, and also the following paragraph, which is in substance true:

"General Ruger, General Howard, and Generals generally, are fulminating their peculiar views. If these gentlemen are to fix the status of colored fellow citizens of African descent, where then the necessity of holding a convention? The same power that gives them this right, would entitle them to say what we should do in every other relation of life—they have already assumed the power to say what we shall drink and wear."

An order, prohibiting the wearing of insignia and badges of rank by persons lately officers of the insurgent forces, and one for the prevention of the sale of liquor, as a police regulation cannot honestly be construed as assuming the power to say what we shall drink and wear."

Brevet Brigadier General G. W. SCHOFIELD Commanding 1st Division 23d Army Corps, is charged with the execution of this order.

By Command of Bre et Maj. Gen. RUGER:
CLINTON A. CILLEY,
Maj & A. A. G.

PETITIONS FOR PARDON.

Parties forwarding Petitions for Pardon through the Governor's office, in drawing them should observe the following directions.

1st.—Address the Petition to the President of the United States.

2nd.—State the name, age, residence and occupation of the applicant.

3d.—State the general conduct of the applicant during the rebellion, and the part taken therein, which may render his property liable to confiscation.

4th.—State the status in the Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, under which he comes.

5th.—State that the applicant has taken the Oath of Amnesty as prescribed by the President's Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, and his intention to observe the same.

6th—Sign the petition.

7th.—Attach to the petition, with mucilage or wafers, a copy of the Amnesty Oath, sworn and subscribed to by the applicant.

The petition should be written on large size letter, or foolscap paper, and folded with the lines of the writing.

Make *no* endorsement on the back of the petition. By observing these directions, applicants will secure promptness in the consideration of their petitions.

SILKS TO BE MORE COSTLY.—The homespun idea of Southern ladies having been shown to be either mania or paroxysm rather than a principle, it will interest them in a regretful sense to hear that silks are doomed to sell at a much higher figure in a short time than heretofore. The silk breeders of France are in a position of the greatest distress. A strange disease, which has reappeared among the worms from time to time—notably in 1688 and 1710—has since 1860, recommenced its ravages, till the price of seed has risen ten fould and the mulberry leaves have so fallen off that the planters threaten to cut down the trees and use the land for some more profitable cultivation. The disease shows itself according to a petition analyzed in the China Telegraph, just as the worm is about to begin the cocoon so that the breeder has the trouble of rearing for nothing, and has to purchase seed, as it were in the dark.

The preparations for the great National Horse Show, which takes place at Springfield Illinois, from the 21st to the 25th of August, are progressing rapidly. The building is intended to accommodate 35,000 people. It will probably be the means of collecting from all parts of the United States the finest display of horse flesh ever seen at a single point. Premiums ranging from $25 to $300 are offered including various classes of horses.

WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.,
COMMISSION, RECEIVING & FORWARDING
MERCHANTS,
NEWBERN, N. C.

HAVING resumed business at their old stand, will give strict personal attention to the sale or shipment of COTTON, NAVAL-STORES, COTTON YARNS AND SHEETINGS, FLOUR, DRIED FRUIT, &c., &c.

Also, to receiving and forwarding GOODS.

Regular lines of steamers and sailing vessels are now running between Newbern, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston.

July 22, 1865. 1-3t

For Sale,

ONE STILL AND WORM, in good order, holding SEVENTY-THREE gallons.
Apply to GEORGE S. MATTHEWS.
Salem Chapel, Forsyth Co., July 22, 1865.

As the War is Over
AND PEACE IS MADE,

THE PRESUMPTION IS THAT EVERYBODY WILL WANT A NEW SUIT OF CLOTHES MADE.

We, the subscribers, have opened a TAILOR SHOP, at the old stand where P. A. Wilson formerly carried on business.

From the experience of many years in that branch of business, we flatter ourselves that we shall be able to give general satisfaction to all who may please to give us a call.

All who want a neat and pleasant fit and a well made job, can now have it by calling at our shop, and upon as good terms as can be had any where else. Produce taken for work, &c.

W. H. BEARD,
PETER GEORGE.
Winston, N. C., July 22, 1865. 1tf

JOB PRINTING!

BEING SUPPLIED WITH A GOOD & VARIED ASSORTMENT OF
Job Type and Paper,
printing of every description can be executed with neatness and dispatch, upon short notice.

TERMS—CASH.

EQUITY LAND SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE Court of Equity, for the County of Yadkin, made at Fall term, A. D. 1864, I shall sell on the premises, on

Saturday the 2nd of September next, a certain tract of land lying on the Yadkin River, adjoining the lands of William Hargrave, and others, belonging to the heirs of Lewis Hall, deceased, containing about one hundred and ten acres.

Terms nine months credit. Bond and good security required.

M. L. WILLIAMS, C. & M. E.
June 24th, 1865. 51-[illegible]

State of North Carolina,
FORSYTH COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1865.

William Walker, Administrator of James Ingram, deceased
Against
James Ingram's heirs at law.
Petition to sell lands to pay debts.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Thomas Ingram and Eli Ingram, two of the defendants in this case, are non-inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the People's Press, published in Salem, N. C., for six weeks, notifying the said Thomas and Eli Ingram to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Court House in Winston, on the 1st Monday of September next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition shall not be granted.

Witness, C. L. Banner, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday of June, 1865.

C. L. BANNER, C. C. C.
Winston, June 12th, 1865.

Since the above order was issued H. A. Morris was elected Clerk by the magistrates.

July 22.—6t—pr adv. $7 50.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

NORTH CAROLINA ADVERTISER.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ESTABLISHED in the city of Raleigh an agency for the purpose of buying and selling Real Estate in North Carolina. In connection therewith, and as auxiliary thereto, they will publish a double sheet twenty-four column weekly newspaper, wherein will be advertised, free of cost, all lands offered for sale through their agency, and which will be devoted to the dissemination of information concerning the agricultural, mineral, manufacturing, and other resources of the State. By means of competent Agents in every county they will show the present advancement and special capabilities for future development of each.

It will be found, on investigation, that no State in the Union can present such a combination of advantages as North Carolina. Situated midway between the colder regions of the North and the more tropical climate of the South, its lands stretching from the seacoast to the mountains, yield bountiful returns of cotton, tobacco, rice, grain, fruits, [illegible] and other products, while in its bosom lie rich mines of gold, and iron, copper, lead, coal and other minerals, its rivers afford water power sufficient for the most extensive factories, and in its forests are boundless supplies of naval stores, timber and material for tanning. Under the recent change in the system of labor it becomes the interest of proprietors to part with a portion of their real estate, and it is the object of this enterprise, through agencies in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and other chief cities, to bring these abundant resources of the State to the notice of men of energy and capital, to get together the seller and the buyer, and to aid in starting North Carolina in a career of prosperity heretofore unknown.

The Advertiser will be furnished free of charge to all customers, and to others at one dollar per annum. The first number will be issued by the first of July proximo, if the type and necessary material, already ordered, can be procured from New York before that time. Those desirous to advertise in the Advertiser will please communicate to the undersigned at once. Moderate commissions will be charged where sales are made.

HECK, BATTLE & CO.,
Raleigh, N. C.

KEMP P. BATTLE.
J. M. HECK.
W. P. WILLIAMSON.

All papers in the State copy twice and forward bills.

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